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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/654,417	09/01/2000	Alanna Marie Quail	60.426-096	7085

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SIEMENS CORPORATION  
ATTN: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION  
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EXAMINER

TO, TUAN C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3663

DATE MAILED: 12/17/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/654,417

Examiner

Tuan C To

Applicant(s)

QUAIL ET AL.

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 October 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.
- 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18, 27-31, 33, 34 and 36-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18, 27-31, 33, 34, and 36-41 is/are rejected.

- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 20-26, 32, and 35 is/are objected to.

- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)

- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Part of Paper No

Office Action Summary

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 20-26, 32, and 35 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. The amendment filed on 06/20/2002 indicates that claim 19 was cancelled, thus, the applicant should place the dependent claims 20-26, 32, and 35, which are dependent on claim 19 in proper dependent form or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12, 15-18, and 28-31, 33, 34, and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steffens, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5626359) in view of Stanley (U.S. 6220627).

Claims 1, 4, 8-12, 15-18, 28-31, 33, and 34: Steffens, Jr. et al. disclose a system and a method for controlling an occupant restraint system as claimed (See abstract; Fig. 2; columns 1-4, lines 1-67) except for a child seat sensor for generating a child seat position signal indicating whether a child seat is properly installed within said predetermined area. Stanley discloses the other occupant detection system, wherein the child seat sensor has been taught in column 6, lines 1-40. The advantage of child seat sensor is detecting whenever the occupant is out of position or whenever the rear facing infant's seat is present. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Steffens, Jr. et al.'s and Stanley's to produce the claimed invention. With the modified system the air bag system is enabled or disabled properly according to the positions of the occupant or child infant seat.

Claims 2, 3, and 5: In columns 3, lines 41-45, Stanley discloses that the "generally desirable to not activate an automatic safety restraint actuator if an associated occupant is not present because of the otherwise unnecessary costs and inconveniences associated with the replacement of a deployed air bag inflation system". Stanley discloses all features recited in those claims.

Claim 6: Steffens, Jr. et al. disclose said system and a method for controlling an occupant restraint system, wherein said at least one modifier sensor includes a seat belt usage sensor for determining whether a seat belt harness is being utilized by the occupant and wherein said modifier signal is generated as a positive modifier signal when said seat belt harness is in an engaged position and is generated as negative

modifier signal when said seat belt harness is in a disengaged position (Column 2, lines 51-67; Column 3, lines 1-25; Fig. 2).

Claim 7: Steffens, Jr. et al. disclose "a web or belt payout sensor 64 is operatively connected to a seat belt retractor 66 and is electrically connected to the controller 24". Therefore, one skill in art to realize that the system of Steffens, Jr. et al. controls deployment of a seat belt retractor to reduce forward momentum of the occupant.

Claims 36-40: Neither Steffens, Jr. et al. nor Stanley mentions about the processing unit discussed in claim 1 includes a network capable of learning various vehicle characteristics unique to vehicle type and size and adapting output signal signal to account for different vehicle type, and said network capable of learning passenger compartment sizes. However, such features are inherent existed. The system and a method for controlling an occupant restraint system as disclosed by Steffens, Jr. et al. and Stanley are certainly applied for various vehicle types and sizes, or compartment vehicle sizes.

4. Claims 13, 14, 27, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steffens, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5626359), Stanley (U.S. 6220627) and further in view of Gille (US 5468013).

Claims 13 and 14: Steffens, Jr. et al. and Stanley disclose the occupant restraint system with all features in the claim has been discussed in the previous paragraph except for controlling the deflation speed of said airbag. Gille disclose the other occupant restraint system that comprises the missing feature in Steffens, Jr. et al.'s and

Stanley's. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Steffens, Jr. et al.'s, Stanley's and Gille to produce all features of the claimed. The occupant restraint system includes controlling the deflation rate would be an improvement in protecting occupant from possible injury caused by the inflation of the air bag.

Claims 27 and 41: Steffens, Jr. et al. disclose said occupant restraint system, including programming the processing unit with a fuzzy logic analysis process to generate the plurality of output signals based on the plurality of input signals before optimizing the deployment of the occupant restraint system (See abstract; Fig. 2).

### ***Response to Amendment***

5. In the amendment filed on 10/08/2002, the amended claims 20 and 32 are objected due to the cancel of claim 19 in the amendment filed on 06/20/2002.

This office action is a response to the applicant that the advisory action mailed on 08/27/2002 is incorrect thus the advisory action is hereby withdrawn. The amendment filed on June 20, 2002 and 09/19/2002 will be entered.

New claims 36-40 were added in the amendment filed 01/11/2002, which are now considered because no new matter introduced in those claims.

Therefore, this office action is a non-final rejection on claims 1-18, 27-31, 33, 34, and 36-41.

The formal drawings received on 12/11/2001 are approved by the examiner.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the patent No. 5,626,359 to Steffens, Jr. et al. obviously disclose the occupant presence sensor (See Column 3, Lines 10-26) and seatbelt usage sensor (Column 2, Lines 66-67; Column 3, Lines 59-63). And the U.S patent No. 6,220,627 to Stanley focused on the child seat sensor introducing in the abstract and described in detail in column 6, lines 7-59.

Although the step shown in the Figure 4 of Steffens seems to show that the system taught by Steffens teaches away from the invention but this step is one of plurality steps performed in the complex system of Steffens. However, such the teachings of Steffens is similar with the teachings of the invention. For example, Figure 2 illustrates a system including a plurality elements: occupant sensors 80, 84, 86, belt payout sensor 64, seat position sensor 30, controller 24, squib 104, airbag 102, seat belt controls 124, which are the combination to perform enabling or disabling the restraint system. Therefore, the occupant restraint system is enable or disable according to the modifier signals generated from the occupant presence sensor, seat belt sensor, or a child seat sensor.

In response to the applicant that Stanley do not teach the occupant restraint system as claimed by applicant. It is not persuasive because the occupant detection

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system of Stanley focused on the controlling the deploying the airbag based on the position of the child. In addition, Stanley discloses that it is important to deploy the correct airbag, for example the side airbag is disable when a rear facing infant seat is present.

For the reasons set forth above, the application is not placed in a condition of allowance. The combination of Steffens, Jr. et al. and Stanley would disclose or suggest the occupant restraint system as claimed by applicant.

**Conclusion**

7. This office action is set in a condition of non-final rejection in order to avoid the deficiency.

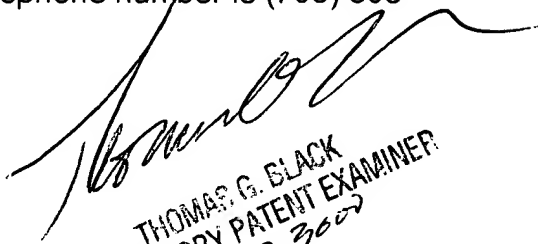
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan C To whose telephone number is (703) 308-6273. The examiner can normally be reached on from 8:00AM to 5:00PM.

9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on (703) 305-8233. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and none for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

/tc

December 11, 2002

  
THOMAS G. BLACK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 3663